

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,405.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Senator Stewart Vigorously Opposes the Election Bill.**

## THE STANFORD LOAN MEASURE.

**Novel Suggestion for the Coinage of a New Silver Dollar.**

**SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.**

## SILVER QUESTION.

**Novel Proposition Suggested by General Borden.**

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—** Vice-President Francis G. Newlands presented a bill to the Senate yesterday, in which the action of the Republican Senatorial caucus, with reference to finance, was condemned, and it was claimed that the people of the country demanded the passage of a free coinage Act at this session.

**HARLEY B. MORSE AND GEORGE B. MORRICK** of the Senate, in Washington, with a silver bar in a gripper. They propose to present a silver bar, valued at \$1,000, and demand that it be coined into silver. Upon refusal, they will apply for a writ of mandamus, and through the medium of the Supreme Court, compel the Secretary of the Treasury to do what they desire. But they claim, to have good cause, basing their argument on the claim that the demonetization of silver was unconstitutional.

Members of the Silver Committee say this move would only delay legitimate legislation and get the question into an inextricable mess. By throwing the matter into the Supreme Court, they claim, a decision could not be reached in five years. The people will settle the question long before that.

**A COMPOSITE DOLLAR COIN.**

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—** General Borden has written a letter to Francis G. Newlands, proposing a novel coinage measure. He suggests a composite coin of gold and silver mechanically combined. He thinks the dollar should be the size of a silver quarter containing 25 cents' worth of silver. In the center would be a hole containing a gold plug, 75 cents' worth of gold, the name of a quarter of silver to be employed to be decided by Congress. Around the gold plug would be raised a milled edge, which would serve to protect the gold from friction. The general argued that the size of this coin would be more convenient than the present dollar for general circulation, and that of the numerous prominent men to whom he has unfolded the scheme not one has disapproved.

**THE CAUCUS AGREEMENT ACCEPTABLE.**

**NEW YORK, December 19th.—** Washington specialists say the silver managers are endeavoring to secure promises from the Democrats not to obstruct final legislation by offering free coinage amendments. The Republican leaders of the House have given up. Some members of the caucus on the financial measure is acceptable, and urge that every effort be made to put it in its present shape, otherwise they will not be responsible for the result.

## THE ELECTIONS BILL.

**Senator Stewart Vigorously Opposes Its Passage.**

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—** Stewart's speech in opposition to the Federal elections bill was the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day, and is the topic of conversation here to-night. It is the general opinion here that Stewart's bolt will end the career of the Radical Senators to follow on. Like Stewart, Senator Teller of Colorado is very anxious for silver, and his opposition to the elections bill will find expression in a speech to be delivered soon.

Very few Senators were in their seats this afternoon when Stewart rose to address the Senate. Up to now he had been speaking ten minutes, most of the time were filled by both Republican and Democratic Senators, who listened with closest attention. The Democratic Senators crowded closely around him, and frequently clapped their hands in response to Stewart's accusations of the force of the bill. The galleries were broken into applause, which was not stopped by the presiding officer's admonition.

At the close of his speech Senator Teller stood Stewart warmly by the hand, and the Democratic Senators crowded around him and did likewise.

## SUBSIDY SHIPPING BILL.

**The Final Fate of the Measure at Present Unknown.**

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—** The subsidy tonnage combination bill will probably occupy the House for a day or two at least, and what the final result will be is very difficult to say. The opposition has yet been fully crystallized. The members who have been busy with other work that has been assigned to them, or that is of especial interest to them, and they have not had time to thoroughly examine this proposition. There are some members who oppose all such bills on general principles, and therefore do not care to look into details into the question to determine where they stand, but some others will be influenced mostly by the question of cost. Some favor the mail subsidy proposition who will not vote for the tonnage bounty scheme, assuming which there is the strongest opposition.

The idea of the friends of these two measures was that by combining them would bring together the supporters of both propositions, and so secure the passage of a measure that would give all they wanted, but the indications are that they have made a miscalculation and have materially weakened their position by amalgamation.

The fact that a majority voted to consider the master does not insure the passage of the bill proposed. Some less comprehensive scheme may be adopted, or the whole thing may fail. At present they are going to take up the question in Committee of the Whole, and a number of very material amendments will be proposed during the course of consideration. The outcome may be a bill for a mail subsidy merely between this country and the Central American ports. The Democrats are hopeful of knocking the whole thing over.

## PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—**In the House of Representatives of New York offered for reference a resolution setting forth that the members of the House of Representatives of the United States have heard with profound sorrow and feeling skin to horror, the reports of the persecution of Jews in Russia, reflecting barbarism of past ages, disgracing humanity and impeding the progress of civilization. The sorrow is intensified by the fact that such occurrences should happen in a country which has been filled with friends of the United States, and that clothe itself with glory not long since by the emancipation of serfs and by its defense of Christians from the oppression of the Turks. The resolution directs the Secretary of State to forward it to the American Minister at St. Petersburg for presentation to the Czar.

## Alien Land Act.

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—**Oates of America, with authority of the House Committee on Judiciary, to-day reported a substitute for the bill to amend the Alien Land Act. The substitute differs from the bill now on the calendar in that it is made to apply only to persons who are aliens, but to "any firm, company or corporation

composed in whole or in part of aliens, except national corporations, and that five years are given aliens within which to dispose of lands they buy in at foreclosure sales to protect mortgage or other interests they may have in the property."

## Naval Appropriation Bill.

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—**The naval appropriation bill is completed. It provides for one new ship, a triple screw protected cruiser, similar to the one of 12,000 tons, already named. The bill carries a total appropriation of about \$500,000, being about \$2,000,000 less than the estimates and considerably more than last year's bill.

It carries the following appropriations: For Mare Island, \$51,782; for a residence for the Medical Director, in charge of the Mare Island Naval Hospital, \$15,500.

## No Site Yet Chosen.

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—**Secretary Windom, Attorney-General Miller and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, forming the commission to select a site for a public building at San Francisco, held a meeting at the Treasury Department this morning and heard arguments on the question. The commissioners were divided in regard to the different sites suggested. I was decided to hear from Senator Stanford before coming to a decision, and another meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**WASHINGTON, December 19th.—**In the Senate, after the routine business, Standard advanced his bill on his bill to increase the circulating medium.

He said that money was the most important factor in the business relations of the country, and that the time had come when the public must be compelled to accept silver and gold metals, and that limit could not be exceeded by an effort on the part of the Government.

It was therefore a great mistake for the Government to confine itself, in the issue of money, to material outside of its control and limited in diversity. On the sufficiency of money depended very largely the industries of the country.

An illustration of its importance is to be found in the case of the Atlantic Mills.

Never was the country more prosperous

owing to the want of money, upon a slight disturbance of credit, there was distress over

the entire country.

So general was the uneasiness and apprehension that the bill, which ought to be in circulation, was being hoarded in the vaults. He was also considering proposed that the Government was in condition to issue a supply of money equal to that issued by the general demand, and to make a statement in Court this morning.

It is said he had the statement drawn up three days before the assignment which placed the liabilities at \$528,000 and the assets at \$604,000. This statement was made on December 1st. The members of the concern have always been considered wealthy men, and they live in great style here. Charles D. Owen was half-owner of the famous yacht Sachem when she won so many laurels in the great club races.

## EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

**Four Indian Murderers Hanged in Montana.**

**GEN. MILES AFTER THE HOSTILES.**

**The Owen Brothers' Failure—General Terry's Remains Buried.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## FINANCIAL.

**Extensive Business Formerly Carried on by Owen Bros.**

**PROVIDENCE, December 19th.—**The Owen Bros., who assigned yesterday, operated the Atlantic Mills. The failure involves a sum of two and one-half million dollars, a eight money market and a failure of solid goods. The Atlantic Mills, which the Owen Bros. operated, are situated in Olneyville factory district, and are the largest cotton mills in that section and employ 20,000 hands. The capital of the St. Croix Mills is \$1,000,000 and \$600,000 indebtedness. The firm controls the Great Northern, the Santa Fe, and the Denver & Rio Grande, and Smith Owen. They did a business outside of general investment in milling enterprises as indorsers, and they were on a large amount of paper. The St. Croix Mill in New Brunswick fell into their hands five years ago as indorsers on half a million of paper. They had paid off half of their debts and still had \$200,000 of the ten-year notes for \$250,000, remained for them to discharge December 1st. The members of the concern have always been considered wealthy men, and they live in great style here. Charles D. Owen was half-owner of the famous yacht Sachem when she won so many laurels in the great club races.

**KEAN & CO.**

**CHICAGO, December 19th.—**S. A. Kean, the banker who assigned yesterday and to whom he assigned later in charge of accepting a deposit when he knew he had no right to do so, made a statement in Court this morning.

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**PARNELL'S COURSE CRITICIZED BY BISHOP MANEGUE.**

**SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHERIFF.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## RAILWAY WORLD.

**Meeting to Reduce Passenger Rates to the Coast.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## IRELAND'S CAUSE.

**BISHOP MANEGUE SAYS PARNELL IS MAKING A GREAT MISTAKE.**

**DELMONICO, December 19th.—**Couch Cody asserts that it was mud that was thrown in Parnell's face and eyes, and not lime, as claimed.

**AGAINST PARNELL.**

**LONDON, December 19th.—**The branch of the National League on the Island of Jersey has adopted a resolution against Parnell.

**BISHOP MANEGUE'S VIEWS.**

**NEW YORK, December 19th.—**The *Commercial Bulletin*, editorially discussing the Western Railroad agreement, says: It is evident that the question of whether the Advisory Board passed any real way to meet the emergency is still open. The agreement does not look as though it will be to the existing rate of 70 centimes per degree of alcohol and a maximum duty of one franc.

The Tariff Committee fixed the minimum duty on wines at 70 centimes per degree of alcohol and a maximum duty of one franc.

**AGAINST A STRONG AGREEMENT.**

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The Tariff Committee fixed the minimum duty on wines at 70 centimes per degree of alcohol and a maximum duty of one franc.

**FRENCH WINES.**

**PARIS, December 19th.—**The Minister of Justice has ordered that the Procurer-General

of the Government rations be cut down more and more every year. The past two seasons were so dry the Indians could raise little, and so many were sickened and to kill in their own case to avoid starvation. Many became sick from want of a proper quantity of food, and 217 have died from starvation since the fall of last year.

**RED CLOUD.**

**Red Cloud, at Pine Ridge Agency, under date of December 10th, Red Cloud told his Indian friend of the Indians, and his people have no intention of going on the warpath. He never had anything to do with the ghost dance. He complains of the Government rations being cut down more and more every year. The past two seasons were so dry the Indians could raise little, and so many were sickened and to kill in their own case to avoid starvation. Many became sick from want of a proper quantity of food, and 217 have died from starvation since the fall of last year.**

**LA MONTAGNE.**

**La Montagne, and he was arrested for complicity in the crime.**

**LA MONTAGNE.**

**La Montagne had been living in a state of inclemency. Her beauty and the fact that she was in an interesting condition secured her annual.**

**A large reward was offered for La Montagne, and he was finally captured; but before his trial took place Leda absconded and was arrested in Boston, from which place she was extradited on a charge of arson. She refused to testify at her trial's trial and was sent to jail for a year.**

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## KINDERGARTEN WORK.

VAST AMOUNT OF GOOD ACCOMPLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Children Brought From the Shadows of Poverty and Crime to Brightness and Joy.

Sarah B. Cooper, President of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, furnishes the following article to a San Francisco paper:

For more than half of a life now looking toward the setting sun Providence has directed my labors into charitable lines, and the interest in the work has strengthened as I experienced it. The small kindergarten school, the "Table" or "The Evolutionary View of Morality" Cures for its Sake," "Peterson" for January (Philadelphia), with its finer paper, wider pages and profuse illustrations, is a charming holiday magazine. The steel engraving, "Her Feble Steps," is a picture worth preserving. "The First Dancing Lesson" is a fine illustration. The ten large fashion sheets may be seen now in the "Table." "Scenes in Norway" is an interesting paper, well illustrated. Miss M. G. McClellan begins a novelette, "In the Woods." Clarence M. Boutelle contributes "A Man's Wish." "Jean Severe" is one of Minna Irving's stirring stories. "Hens' Revolt," by Emma L. Thomas, will delight the children. "The Care of Young Girls" is by the Newport Hospital Superintendent, right to be read by every mother. These are but a few of the number's attractions.

"The Quiver" for January is a good number. A striking frontispiece, "A Roman Holiday," first attracts the reader. "Overlooked Neighbors" is a paper with a novel idea. "God in the Boot of Nature" tells us something about flies. "The Perfect Romance" by W. G. Green is a story filled with fun and thought. "The Chatter of Job" is an amplification of the same subject. "An Old-World Scene in Modern Babylon" gives a capital idea for a child's "home." "Fairy Gold, or Bank Bullion" is suggestive reading. "Father William and His Dog" is good for all. "St. Paul's Praise of Love" is especially adapted to Sunday reading, as also is "The Message of the Paving Stones" and the "Short Arrows" Cassell Publishing Company, New York.

I then outlined my project of founding a kindergarten somewhere in the Barbary Coast, and invited suggestions. The class at once felt great interest in the cause of neglected children, and we immediately began looking for suitable buildings. We soon found a suitable place, but \$75 per month pledged for the support of our school, but when we opened it, two months later, on October 6, 1879, at 116 Jackson street, in the very heart of the crime, pauperism and drunkenness of the Barbary Coast, we had \$1,000 a year in good pledges. The monthly sum sufficed to cover all expenses at that time, but for the first year we could accommodate fifty children, but the operation of that freemasonry which is always noticeable among the little ones, the news that a bright, pleasant room with attractive pictures and a kind teacher could be enjoyed for the asking soon spread to surrounding households, and mothers brought their babies in such numbers that we were overcrowded. Professor John Swett saw something in the new work and said to us, "You go ahead and get another room, and I will furnish you a teacher from the Normal School," which he did.

We worked on the Barbary Coast eight years and there I found many mothers had married again, and the families so improved in taste and intelligence, that we immediately began to make the mothers desire purer home surroundings, and they moved one after another to the Barbary Coast, leaving above the contaminations of the Barbary Coast slums. One mother said: "There isn't much hope for me, but there is some hope for the children, and I am going where we can have better surroundings." We followed the people and established ourselves at 1230 Jackson street, in the neighborhood where we are now. The Produce Exchange soon so instructed us to establish a kindergarten class, which we did. That class is still sustained by the Exchange, and is the only one in America supported by a commercial body.

The three original classes were moved to our present location, and we have added a fourth, the Lester Norris Memorial. During all the years since 1879 we have been flocking the city with kindergartens, and we now have twenty-four in the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, and there are thirty-one others maintained in connection with various charities and public institutions. We are now establishing ourselves in over-worked mothers' meetings for the establishment of our schools, both because the mothers desire the education of their children, and because we care for them during the hours in which many mothers are compelled to go out to work. In 1888 Mrs. Lester Norris gave us a grant of \$1,000 for these schools, and volunteered to help, and the Hearst Kindergarten was organized on October 6, 1883, at 512 Union street. She was so pleased with the work that she founded two others at the same place, and is now planning to enlarge her work and add branches of manual training for boys and instruction in house-holds for girls, as soon as proper locations can be secured.

Another great benefactor has been Mrs. Leland Stanford. On the death of her son Mrs. Stanford sent me \$5,000 to put into the work.

At once started the Stanford Memorial Kindergarten at 1900 Mason street, on July 14, 1884.

Upon Mrs. Stanford's return from Europe she requested me to organize seven free kindergartens, including one at Menlo and one at Mayfield. At the end of our first year we had two kindergartens, with 100 pupils and a revenue of \$1,800; now we have twenty-four, with 2,133 pupils and revenue of \$20,000.

Our work could be much broadened if the public schools were allowed to admit children five years old instead of six years, the present age limitation. We take children up to six years, who may pass at once to the public schools, and in three instances prize pupils in the schools have entered them from our institutions.

As practical results of our work we can note a higher average of cleanliness and sobriety in the neighborhoods about our schools. The children are less given to petty misdeeds and in a year 100 children have passed through our hands during our eleven years in the work, but one has been arrested for petty offenses.

The grocers and fruit men near our schools often tell us that our children are good and do not steal. Our firmest supporters have accomplished this, and the public business men of the city. Whenever we can induce a thorough-bred man to examine our system and its results we are sure of another active friend.

We simply make the ever-present energy of the child constructive instead of destructive.

The vast amount of good which these beneficial schools have accomplished is beyond your common computation, for the influence exerted on these young lives will never be known in this world.

One thing we do know, and that is, that these little children are brought from the shadows of poverty and crime into an atmosphere of brightness and joy.

Bring more of brightness into the life of children, and you will bring more of virtue into it, for virtue kindles at the touch of joy!

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A high order of stories, poems, articles and pictures fill the Christmas "Wide Awake," while brilliant new type and the disarray of columns give the pages a very fresh and attractive look. The magazine is permanently enlarged to one hundred pages.

Leading contributions in all its departments are new Peppermint by Margaret Sidney, the popular author of "Cab-and-Caboose" by Kirk Munroe, "Drawing the Child-Figure," the first of twelve pictorial drawing-lesson papers (with monthly prizes) by Mrs. Caroline Rimmer, daughter of Dr. Rimmer, the art anatomist and sculptor, and a variety of other articles, an Indian serial by a well-known Indian woman in Boston. The short stories, poems and poems are by Sallie Pratt, McLane Greene, Emma Sherwood Chester, Graham R. Tomson, Ethelwyn Wetherald, Charlotte M. Vail, Elizabeth Robins Pennington, Rev. George West, Mrs. Hawley, John C. Carpenter, Margaret Eystein, Miss Poulsen, Mrs. Clafin and Prof. Otis L. Mason. A special feature is the fac-simile reproduction of Mrs. Hemans' original manuscript of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," which was brought to America by James T. Fields. D. Lothrop Company, publishers.

The "Popular Science Monthly," edited by W. J. Youmans, was published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, in these chapters for January. "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science, from Baber to Comparative Philology," by Andrew D. White, LL. D., L. H. D.; "The Peopling of Amer-

ica," by M. Armand De Quatrefages; "The Development of American Industry," by Columbus Irons, M. A.; "Pudding," by William F. Durfee; "Star-streets and Nebulae," by Garrett P. Serviss; "The Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man," by Professor T. H. Huxley; "The Storage of Electricity," by Samuel Sheldon, Ph. D.; "Elementary Botany in General Education," by Professor W. Ward.

The "Influence of Climate" by W. H. Brewster; "Proprietary Immunity and Disease," by P. Bernhard; "The Decline of Rural New England," by Professor Amos N. Currier; "The Principles of Decoration," by Professor G. Aitchison; "Sketch of Elisha Mitchell," Correspondence--Individual Economics--The Law of Moral Responsibility--Table--"The Evolutionary View of Morality" Cures for its Sake."

"Peterson" for January (Philadelphia) for December 8 is especially rich in electrical and scientific news, comments and essays. It is a valuable journal, doing a good work well and broadening human knowledge much.

The "Tribune Monthly" for November is devoted largely to explanation and defense of protection theories and the McKinley bill. It contains also schedules of the old and the new tariffs.

"Babyhood" (New York and London, Babyhood Publishing Company,) for December is rich in matter of especial value to mothers, and relating to the diet, clothing and care of children.

"The Philadelphia Record Almanac" for 1891 is out, and it does credit to that enterprising journal. It is full of statistical data, records of events, etc., of use in every office.

The "New Moon" (Lowell, Mass.), for December is as usual replete with clean, original, varied master for young and old. It is an excellent cheap magazine.

"Munsey's Weekly" Christmas number is a handsome, fully illustrated number of wit, humor and sentiment. Frank A. Munsey, New York.

WHEN THE FARMER FEELS HAPPY.

[Air: "The Old Boghole"]

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in your sock, And you hear the clink and jingle of the key turned in the lock, And the clinking of the "pennies" and the clanking of the "cents";

And the green man is paid up and no more O. t. then's when a time a feller is a-feelin' at his

When he flies from his supper then downward pulls his vest;

As he smokes his pipe in comfort and then goes up and down the cock,

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in his sock.

There's somethin' kind o' cheerful-like about the farmer's eye when the summer's over and he doesn't have to rise About the time the daylight's a-peepin' thro' the room;

And you see the moon's up 'mid the grain that's all in bloom;

But instead he sorter calculates he'll hook old To his cutter in the evenin', and put on his Sunday dress;

Then he's a-fittin' lizer, with her apron and new frock;

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in his sock.

O. t. then's when the fiddle when the dancin' is begun;

The jingle of the bell-bells, your best gal in the set, the old and the hungry' when the old folks ar' in bed;

The roarin' of the chestnuts, the neighbors

The eatin' of the apples, drinkin' cider from a tin;

It's in my heart a-prancin' like a struttin' turkey cock;

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in his sock.

O. t. then's when the huskin' and the spellin' bees—the winter's harmless fun;

The jangle of the fiddle when the dancin' is begun;

The jingle of the bell-bells, your best gal in the set,

The old and the hungry' when the old folks ar' in bed;

The roarin' of the chestnuts, the neighbors

The eatin' of the apples, drinkin' cider from a tin;

It's in my heart a-prancin' like a struttin' turkey cock;

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in his sock.

Co-operative Farming.

It is reported that a colony of about twenty-five Northern farmers have purchased 3,000 acres of land in Cullinan county, Alabama, and will begin co-operative farming. There is a stock company, with a capital of \$20,000, and 300 shares, and no profit can have more than one share. The farm work is to be done by the shareholders themselves and their families, and the profits are to be distributed as dividends. They expect to introduce manufacturing as soon as practicable, as they have a forest of valuable timber and an inexhaustible supply of coal.

Bees vs. Pigeons.

A pigeon fancier of Hammie, in Westphalia, made a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hive would reach their roost, and a distance of 10 miles.

The competitor was given wing at Rhynherm, a village nearly

a league from Hammie, and the first bee finished a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon, three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of bees, however, finishing almost simultaneously an instant or two later.

Harper's Weekly" for December 10th, besides timely editorials, "The Opening of Congress," "Copyright Bill," "The Threatened War," "The Disaster in Brooklyn," etc., has "A Group of Noble Dames," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, on "Portraits and Portrayals" by William C. Coffin, "Gifts for the Holidays" by Mrs. Anna Hunsinger, on "China and Glass," by Christine Terhune Herrick, and "Novelties from the Decorative Art Society," on "A Rainy-day Tramp," by Olive Thorne Miller; on "A Talk about Children," by a mother; "New York Fashions," "Winter Jackets and Cloaks," and "Fashions in Novelty," by Frank C. Sparhawk; "Miss Liddy's Chance," by Helen S. Conant; "Her Love and Her Wife," by F. W. Robinson.

Harper's Weekly" for December 17th had

editorials, "Congress," "Party Change,"

"Darkest England," "Parnell's Leadership," "Hot Politics," and others. "A Group of Noble Dames," by Thos. Hardy; "The New Indian Messiah," by Lieutenant Marion P. Mauz, U. S. A. "Chasing a Major-General," by E. G. Bourne; "The Land Question," by John Dillon, M. P.; "Julia," a story, by Eva Wilder McCloskey; "Holland's Future Queen," by David Ker; "Benjamin P. Shillaber" and "August Belmont," with portraits; "The Brazilian Cruisers," by J. O. Davidson; "Furnishing," by R. K. Monktritick.

"Harper's Weekly" for December 24th had editorials, "Congress," "Party Change," "Darkest England," "Parnell's Leadership," "Hot Politics," and others. "A Group of Noble Dames," by Thos. Hardy; "The New Indian Messiah," by Lieutenant Marion P. Mauz, U. S. A. "Chasing a Major-General," by E. G. Bourne; "The Land Question," by John Dillon, M. P.; "Julia," a story, by Eva Wilder McCloskey; "Holland's Future Queen," by David Ker; "Benjamin P. Shillaber" and "August Belmont," with portraits; "The Brazilian Cruisers," by J. O. Davidson; "Furnishing," by R. K. Monktritick.

"Outing," the illustrated monthly maga-

zine of sport, travel and recreation, for December, 1890, is a good number.

"Our Home," for December 10th, has a number of great beauty for variety and ex-

cellence of its illustrations, and the choice character of its text. It illustrates military cycling, the games of golf and of foot-ball, athletics in college, bowling, hunting with the hounds, reminiscences of Irish sport, fishing and sport up and down the coast, the sports of the Alpine, the fox hunt, and besides has stories, photography by fish light described and other interesting papers.

"Harper's Bazaar," the Christmas num-

ber, has editorial, "The Gift of Christ-

mases," and of interesting articles: "Christ-

mas Prizes," by Helen Marshall North; "Christmas Fancies," by Mrs. M. C. Hungerford; "A Janitor," "Lumbering in Canada," by P. McArthur; "The Na-

tional Conservatory of Music of America;" "The Philadelphia" and "Her Sister Ships," by J. D. Jerrold Kelley; "The Farmers Alliance in the Southeast;" "The Torture

Ordeal at the Blackfeet Sundance," by F. Remington, and "Farming," fifteenth artic-

le by R. K. Monktritick, as well as stories, etc.

"Our Home," for December 17th, has a

number of great beauty for variety and ex-

cellence of its illustrations, and the choice character of its text. It illustrates

military cycling, the games of golf and of foot-ball, athletics in college, bowling,

hunting with the hounds, reminiscences of

Irish sport, fishing and sport up and down

the coast, the sports of the Alpine, the fox

hunt, and besides has stories, photography by fish light described and other

interesting papers.

"Our Home," for December 24th, has a

number of great beauty for variety and ex-

cellence of its illustrations, and the choice character of its text. It illustrates

military cycling, the games of golf and of foot-ball, athletics in college, bowling,

hunting with the hounds, reminiscences of

Irish sport, fishing and sport up and down

the coast, the sports of the Alpine, the fox

hunt, and besides has stories, photography by fish light described and other

interesting papers.

"Our Home," for December 31st, has a

number of great beauty for variety and ex-

cellence of its illustrations, and the choice character of its text. It illustrates

military cycling, the games of golf and of foot-ball, athletics in college, bowling,

hunting with the hounds, reminiscences of

Irish sport, fishing and sport up and down

the coast, the sports of the Alpine, the fox

## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY DECEMBER 20, 1890

ISSUED BY THE  
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,  
Published six days in each week, with Double  
Sheet on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,  
Published every Sunday morning, making a  
splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.For one year..... \$5.00  
For six months..... \$3.00  
For three months..... \$1.50Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN  
CENTS per month. In all interior cities and towns  
the price will be the same. Principal Periodical  
Dealers, Newsagents and Agents.The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at  
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.THE WEEKLY UNION  
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News  
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific  
coast.The WEEKLY UNION per year..... \$1.50  
The SUNDAY UNION alone per year..... 1.00All these publications are sent either by Mail  
or Express to agents in all the principal cities, with  
charge paid by the agent. All Postage and  
The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific  
coast.Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as  
second-class matter.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:  
L. P. Fisher, No. 21, Market Street;  
California street, the principal News Stands  
and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.  
Also, for sale on all trains leaving and  
arriving into Sacramento.The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and  
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the  
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive  
the full Associated Press dispatches from all  
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,  
they have no competitors either in influence or  
home and general circulation throughout the  
State.Weather Forecast.  
Forecast 8:30 P.M. Saturday. For Northern  
California - Fair weather; cooler.WHY THE COPYRIGHT BILL SHOULD  
PASS.Last summer the United States Senate  
passed an international copyright bill by  
a three-fourths vote. There is good reason,  
therefore, to expect that the new bill,  
now passed by the House, will become a  
law.The bill is one of simplicity and easy  
to understand. It permits foreigners to  
take American copyright on the same basis  
as American citizens, whenever the nation  
of the foreign applicant grants a like privi-  
lege to our citizens; or when the foreign  
nation provides for reciprocity in copy-  
right; or when the foreign nation has entered  
into international agreement for re-  
ciprocation in copyright, and by the terms of  
which the United States can become a party  
to such international agreement.If the Senate passes the bill it will be a  
step in advance in the doctrine and practice  
of reciprocity, and will go far to es-  
tablish the reciprocal policy as the policy  
of the nation. It will, if it becomes a  
law, operate over a very large part of the  
globe at once, because Germany, France,  
Switzerland, the Netherlands, Russia,  
Denmark, Norway, Japan, South Africa,  
Tunis, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela,  
the United States of Colombia, Ecuador,  
the Republic of Brazil, Bolivia and Hayti  
now permit foreigners to avail of copy-  
right on the level with the citizens of those  
countries respectively.In Great Britain the law gives to the  
Crown the power to extend copyright  
privileges to the people of any nation  
that grants to the subjects of the Queen a  
like privilege. The passage of the pend-  
ing bill by the Senate will, therefore,  
operate to bring Great Britain into the  
category of nations we have named.There are still objections raised to the  
bill before the Senate, but they are not  
unanswered. It is said that it creates a  
monopoly; but it is one the Constitution  
recognizes in promotion of the useful arts,  
inventive genius and the product of brains.  
Does it create a book trust? No, since, as  
Mr. R. U. Johnson has shown, there never  
can be a trust in literature, because the  
sources of its production cannot be con-  
trolled, and it is not, as in the case of a  
staple, of one kind.But it is urged that it will make books  
dear. Not so, for present cheapness of  
foreign literature in America is due, as  
the American League has demonstrated,  
to the fact that there is taking without  
compensation. All literature in book  
form to the date of the law would remain  
at its old price. Foreign books to be  
published would be higher, because we  
would cease stealing the products of foreign  
authors, but we would gain in quality by  
the cutting off of a myriad of tawdry, bad  
and indifferent books that sell simply  
because of their literary weakness, which  
is the synonym for the cheapness now ob-  
taining. American books would decrease  
in price, however, because they would  
have a broader market, so that we would  
have ample compensation for any advance  
in the price of non-pirated foreign works.The higher price of American books,  
consequent upon a restricted market,  
deprives small communities and rural  
populations of much of the best of Ameri-  
can literature, while those in cities enjoy  
it by reason of ease of access to circulating  
and free libraries.An international copyright will cheapen  
American books, as shown, the people of  
rural sections will have broader and better  
opportunities for reading the literature of  
their own country. To occupy the oppo-  
sing ground is to say, as has been well put,  
"we must have cheap literature for the  
people; but the American books are not  
cheap, therefore we will give the pirated  
literature to the people."But there is sentimental reason why  
American books should be cheapened.  
We do not do well when the people are  
stimulated by our laws to read too  
much of foreign writings, which are  
not in sympathy with American ideas,  
traditions and history. If we are to grow  
strong American people we must not feed  
their intellects upon foreign-born litera-  
ture that has run through it all, or  
nearly all—the sentiment of class, of aristoc-  
racy, of monarchy, of caste, of man  
worship, of alien ideas. But we pro-  
mote this teaching just as we cheapen  
the foreign book at the expense of American  
literature. To steal the foreign book is to  
steal property, and to legalize literary  
piracy is to promote and approve dishonesty.  
It is in morals as grave an offense to  
steal the work of the foreign as  
of the domestic writer.These are all and the only objections  
offered for the rejection of the reform  
method. We submit that they are not  
sufficient, are not grounded in reason or  
fortified by experience. If the opponents  
of the reform ballot system can advocateThere are other as weighty reasons why  
the Senate should be urged to pass the  
House bill. Every citizen who believes  
that international copyright is just, bene-  
ficial to home authors, in line with the  
cheapening of American books, right  
in morals, promotive of Americans ideas  
and beneficial to home intellect by broad-  
ening the market for its products, ought to  
use his personal influence to prevail upon  
Senators to vote for the bill in the present  
session, since, while three-fourths of them  
did not vote for a similar measure, thus  
giving life to the hope that the new bill  
will pass, still the measure is opposed, and  
until it becomes a law its friends should  
not rest.

## BALLOT SYSTEMS AGAIN.

The only journal in the State that has  
openly announced opposition to the reform  
ballot system is put to pains, in response  
to a Democratic contemporary, to defend  
its untenable position. Its claim is that  
any of the modified forms of the Aus-  
tralian ballot law. Yet it admits that an  
improvement upon the California system  
would be to place near the polls a covered  
and inclosed walk-way, through which  
voters could pass, or should be made to  
pass, just prior to casting their ballots.  
The idea is that while walking through  
this inclosed and covered bit of territory,  
the voter can change his ballot if he  
wishes, without being observed.The San Francisco Chronicle is so taken  
with this weak suggestion that it proceeds  
to present an illustration of the covered  
way, and of a voter issuing from it. That  
paper fails, however, to see that its sug-  
gestion is a confession of the virtue of the  
private booth system of the reform ballot  
method. If it would be well to give the  
voter the protection of secrecy, as sug-  
gested, that he may do a sneaking bit of  
sleight-of-hand performance, it would be  
wise to give him opportunity to receive  
his ballot from an official source, and re-  
tire into a booth to prepare it.The same journal claims for the Califor-  
nia "one hundred feet" system all the  
virtues that should distinguish any good  
voting methods. To show how free the  
voter is from the watchfulness of the  
pickets of the bosses, it presents an ideal  
picture of a voting place, with the space  
for one hundred feet about the polls abso-  
lutely vacant, so far as people are con-  
cerned, except for the presence of a soli-  
tary voter walking to the ballot-box with  
his ballot in his pocket—presumably.It is worth while to expose the falsities  
of the illustration, even as an ideal. The  
law does not require the 100-foot space to  
be kept clear. There is no authority  
under the law by which this can be done.  
As a matter of fact it is not done. Every  
one who has attended a hotly-contested  
election in this State has seen the 100-  
foot space packed with people and the  
heeler and strikers and underlings of  
bosses so densely massed about the polling  
window that no one could reach the ballot-  
box except after a fierce struggle and at  
the risk of bodily injury. If this is not  
true in San Francisco it will surprise most  
people to learn of their misconception. It  
is certainly true in other California cities,  
and we believe it to be true of San Fran-  
cisco polling-places also.The Chronicle is desirous that someone  
should inform it of a single instance of  
voters being marshalled to the polls, sup-  
plied with ballots and compelled to hold  
them in view until dropped into the ballot-  
box. Specific instances would prove no  
more than general observation verifies.  
Every man actively in politics knows that  
what we allege is the truth. Where it  
is not the mountains. But it is unnece-  
ssary to call witnesses to simply enlighten  
our contemporaries upon what is of common  
knowledge.The solitary opponent of the reform  
ballot system, the San Francisco Chronicle,  
laboriously presents in its issue of the  
18th inst. objections to the Australian bal-  
lot as modified in the United States by  
laws of nine members of the Union. First,  
"The printing of the ballots by the State  
is a fatal blow at the independence of the  
voter, because no man can take a ballot, with-  
out 250 to 300 names upon it, retire into a  
booth and in the time allotted—ten min-  
utes—mark his choice." No one with  
ordinary intelligence can be deceived by  
such an assertion. It will be, by far,  
easier to select from political lists, clearly  
indicated and entitled and printed in  
parallel columns on one sheet, than from a  
half score of tickets upon separate sheets.  
Experience proves this to be true. The  
voter will read the lists more rapidly—if  
he has not previously settled in his mind  
for whom to vote—upon the single official  
page than he can from a number of tickets,  
and which, under the substitution  
and half-breed side-show tactics of poli-  
ticians, may stretch out to half a hundred  
tickets. But it suffices to repeat that  
practice has demonstrated the weakness of  
the Chronicle's fears.Second, "The modified Australian system,  
with tickets printed at State cost, will  
promote the formation of piece clubs?" How  
it would operate to that end is not  
explained. As a dogmatic assertion it  
goes for nothing. As a matter of fact the  
California system does not prevent the  
formation of piece clubs, nor will any  
other. No law will make men honest, or  
prevent them from "bleeding" candidates.  
Not even the Australian modified system  
will do so, and no one claims for it any  
such virtue, or that it will deter men from  
selling their votes. But it will and does  
prevent the buyer, or the person of whom  
the voter stands in fear, from watching the  
elector and assuring himself that he has  
cast the ballot delivered to him.Third, "The California law is as effect-  
ive in preventing vote-buying as any other  
can be." This is mere dogmatic assertion  
also, and its fallacious character has al-  
ready been exposed. But even the Chronicle  
admits that the covered "way" which  
it suggests shall be placed near the polls,  
would destroy assurance that the pur-  
chased voter has delivered the goods.  
Without it, then, the California law is de-  
fective, and is not as good as any other can  
be.These are all and the only objections  
offered for the rejection of the reform  
method. We submit that they are not  
sufficient, are not grounded in reason or  
fortified by experience. If the opponents  
of the reform ballot system can advocateno more substantial reasons against its  
adoption in California, their case is already  
lost.THE "standing up" of pedestrians in the  
streets continues, and the dives still afford  
the cut-throats who do these acts refuge  
and encouragement. Is it not about time  
to apply the regulation screw to these sink-  
holes?

## INCORPORATED.

A Miscellaneous Lot of Organizations  
File Their Articles.The following articles of incorporation  
were filed in the Secretary of State's officeKing's Daughters' Home for Incurables,  
Principal place of business, San Francisco.  
Directors—Mrs. I. A. Conklin, Mrs. A. P.  
Clark, Mrs. W. G. Prescott, Mrs. A. V.  
Wakemann and Mrs. Edwin S. Breycott,  
Coast Seed and Plant Company of San  
Francisco, Capital stock, \$250,000.  
Directors—C. P. Rixford, C. H. Dwinelle,  
H. J. Stevens, John Henderson, Jr., W. B.  
E. H. Trumbull and C. K. Clark.  
Automatic Alkalomania Company of San  
Francisco, Capital stock, \$100,000.  
Directors—P. S. Driver, E. E. Avery, G. S.  
Driver, J. S. Whethorn and R. G. Hart, Jr.

THE OLD FORT.

General Maritime Has a Suggestion to  
Offer Concerning It.EBS. RECORD UNION: The Legislature is  
about to convene in this city, and it would  
appear about time that something was  
done toward drafting a bill asking for an  
appropriation for the reconstruction and  
maintenance of Sutter's Fort.There is one thing that must be done, if  
we expect an appropriation at this session of  
the Legislature, and that is, the citizens of  
this city must take this matter in hand and  
make a personal canvass of the voters  
and get a majority of them to do the same.I believe that if we are successful in get-  
ting this appropriation, and the Sutter  
property is finally restored, it will tend as  
much to the advancement of this city as  
anything that has been or will be done in  
years to come.

J. G. MARINE.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Fraternal Capital Church, Twenty-fifth  
and N Streets—Rev. C. H. Hinman, pastor.  
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.Westminster Presbyterian Church, con-  
necting with the English-speaking Congregation  
on K Street—Rev. W. H. Hinman, pastor.  
Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church,  
between O and P—Rev. P. F. Tindall, pastor.  
Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Baptist Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street,  
between K and L—Rev. C. H. Beechwood, pastor.  
Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Congregational Church, Fifteenth  
Street—Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Christian Church, Eleventh Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First United Methodist Church, Fifteenth  
Street—Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Universalist Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Unitarian Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Congregational Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Baptist Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Congregational Church, Fifteenth Street—  
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Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.First Congregational Church, Fifteenth Street—  
Rev. J. C. Alexander, pastor. Services at  
11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday.</

## NO WILL FOR PROBATE.

## THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JANE SCROOGES IN COURT.

The Deceased Had Drawn Up a Will, but Subsequently Destroyed It—Letters Issued to Alexander Scrooge.

"Do you mean to say that Jane Scrooge left no will?"

"Well, I know that she had one drawn up, but I believed she afterwards destroyed it."

"And had no other?"

"Not that I am aware of."

The matter of the petition of Alexander Scrooge, husband of Jane Scrooge, who died recently, for letters of administration upon the estate, was on hearing before Superior Judge Armstrong yesterday, when the above conversation took place between the petitioner and Add. C. Hinckson, who appeared as attorney for D. T. Elwell, a son of the deceased by a former husband.

The estate is valued at something like \$100,000.

In answer to further questions Mr. Scrooge testified that although he had intrusted all of their property into the hands of his wife, he attended to the business. All of their transactions were harmonious. He collected the rents, paid the bills, and paid the taxes. He kept all of the papers, receipts, etc., with the exception of the deeds to several pieces of property which he had deeded over to her. Continuing,

Mr. Scrooge said he had often spoken to his wife of her will, particularly concerning the last few months prior to her death, as she was noticeably growing feeble every day. All of the property was not communion property, his wife having owned some prior to their marriage. The witness did not know what provision had been made in the will, with the exception of what his wife had told him, which she intended to provide for the child of her daughter, the child being deaf and dumb.

John Scrooge, son of the petitioner and the deceased, was the next witness. He desired that letters of administration should issue to his father, for the reason that he believed his wife's will, if any, had formerly made out a will. He knew this because he had talked with her about it—there having been considerable feeling among the children as to which would get a certain piece of property at Eighteenth and M streets. It had been his mother's desire that the property should go to her, but she was doubtful as to the advisability of doing so, on account of his habits.

"Have you any idea as to how that will provided for the distribution of the property?" asked Frank D. Ryan, attorney for the petitioner.

"Yes, I am familiar with its contents," replied Mr. Scrooge. "A considerable legacy was to be given for the benefit of a little afflicted child, and the remainder was to be divided share and share alike among four children. Father was to have entire management and control of the estate."

Regarding the will, the witness said he did not know what had become of it, but his mother had given it to his youngest sister that she had destroyed it.

This concluded the testimony, and attorney Ryan asked that letters issue to his client, Alexander Scrooge.

Attorney Hinckson said he had no objection, only he wanted it understood that, should it be found, there should be no interference with the probate of it.

Judge Armstrong then made a formal order, issuing letters to the petitioner, and fixing the latter's bond at \$25,000.

## ON HER FEET AGAIN.

## Placerille Settles With Her Creditors, and Wants a Government.

Eighteen years ago the Mayor and other officers of the city of Placerille resigned their positions, which were left unfilled. This was done to escape service of the processes of the Courts in actions brought by the city's creditors to enforce the payment of municipal bonds issued in 1863, to the extent of \$100,000, to aid in the construction of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The money was voted for the purchase of stock in the railroad, which stock was afterward sold.

The city was unable to redeem its pledge to the bondholders, whereupon judgments on their claims, and these judgments have ever since been hanging over the city.

Yesterday a petition was received by the Governor which, after reciting the facts connected with the above transactions, states that a compromise has been effected between the city and its creditors, and the debt is now prepared to assume municipal government and responsibility, wherefore the Governor was asked to appoint a Board of Commissioners to call an election for city officers, as provided by law.

The petitioners suggested G. J. Carpenter, E. W. Wittmer and L. D. Marks for such commissioners, and these gentleman are appointed by the Governor for the duty named.

Although Placerille has now less than 20,000 population, her prospects are much brighter than they have been for several years past. The county ranks among the best fruit-growing localities in the State, and has many good gold mines, slate and marble quarries, and timber, water power and other resources that should make both the county and its chief community populous and wealthy.

## FELL WITH A CRASH.

## A Blind Horse Causes a Commotion at Sixth and I Streets.

Fate is against the old awnings.

An old blind horse belonging to Mier, the furniture dealer, was tied yesterday afternoon to one of the posts supporting the awning which for a long time had kept the light out of Judge Tubbs' law office, on the corner of Sixth and I streets.

Being blind, the unfortunate beast could not see the rickety condition of the structure, else he would not have been so rash as to breathe so heavily as he did. At all events, the awning came down with a deafening crash, and the poor old nag was buried beneath the debris.

Fisherman Morris, who is always around, when anything unusual happens, ran to the rescue and pulled the horse out before he had time to expire.

The street was sadly strewn with fire wood, baby carriages, kitchen utensils, flower pots and a week's wasing, which had been given a resting place on top of the awning by the parties residing in the second story of the law office.

On the first floor the glass of Judge Tubbs' office was smashed, and the whole place took on an appearance of desolation.

## GOVERNOR MARKHAM.

## Somebody Starts the Painful Rumor that He had Died.

In some unexplainable way a rumor gained currency in this city yesterday that Governor-elect Markham had died at his home in Pasadena. For several hours the RECORD-UNION's telephone was kept ringing, and it seemed as if every instrument in the city was being brought into requisition by citizens who desired to know the truth in regard to the painful rumor.

The RECORD-UNION made early inquiry by telegraph for a telegram in reply stating that there was no cause in the report—that Colonel Markham was resting easily, and his physicians reported that there was no cause for alarm.

This information was given immediate publicity, and the public soon had their fears quieted.

## LEVEE REPAIR.

## Progress of Work on the Embankment Near the Gas Works.

About forty men are at work repairing the levee on the river at the foot of W street. One hundred and forty cars of granite have already been deposited in the river, and the freight train from Folsom

brings an average of twelve carloads a day. The cars are backed down on the side-track to the scene of the work, and the immense bowlders are slid into the river by means of rails attached to the sides of the cars and to piles driven into the mud on the edge of the stream.

The water in some places has been found to be only feet in depth, and a large amount of rock will be required to fill the hole. It will be about six weeks before the work can be completed.

## GRADUATING EXERCISES.

## An Enjoyable Entertainment at the Sacramento Business College.

The hall of the Sacramento Business College was filled last night with representative citizens of Sacramento, on the occasion of the graduation of the midwinter class of students. The following programme was rendered:

Invocation, Rev. C. P. Massey; introductory address, P. E. Platt, President of the Board of Trade; piano solo, Miss Kittie Heyman of San Francisco; address, W. V. Raymond; M. E. Conde, song, "In Dixie's Christmas"; M. E. Conde, song, "Fair Titanian"; polonaise (Thomas); Miss Adeline Kaelbel; address to the graduates, Rev. J. Silcox; presentation of diplomas by the Principal, Professor Atkinson.

Miss Kittie Heyman's host of old acquaintances and friends greeted her exquisite performance with a storm of applause.

Mr. Conde, who had been a student of the school, told how she came to marry "Boys Jim" in a fashion that convulsed the audience.

The addresses of the speakers were well received, bringing out a good deal of applause.

The address by Professor Raymond was listened to with deep interest. Mr. Raymond is a deep and close thinker, and always presents his subject in a terse and pleasing manner.

The following persons received diplomas: Minnie Lockhart, Bertie Wasserstein, Amelia Cramer, Maggie Ahern, Julia Leonard, Mamie Ryan, M. Virginia Clark, Muriel Little Renfrow, Chas. R. Stubbs, S. Davison, Henry Lehman, W. Terry, Wm. H. Hevener, John M. Schuler, Henry Haine, Frank A. Lafferty, Frank R. Jones, Everett C. Nye, William S. Morrill, Edward Layton, Freeman A. Child, Oliver A. Holt, Rudolphus D. Wells, Homer D. Mori, Edward D. Olney, George A. Spicer, Joseph Hunton, Edward B. Julian, F. Spencer, Edward Dalton, Edward E. Leitch, Frank L. Montague, Charles A. Phillips, Edwin D. McKericher.

Amenueusis course—Miss Florence Bassett, Leanne Wheeler, Helena C. Reed, Nellie C. Burns, Elin Hubbard, Mary K. Quinn, Clyde Connor and Horace G. Perry.

## To be Tried by a Jury.

The only two cases on the Police Court calendar yesterday were those of J. H. Miller, the teamster, who is charged with his wife, and of Mrs. Miller, who is charged with battery.

Regarding the will, the witness said he did not know what had become of it, but his mother had given it to his youngest sister that she had destroyed it.

This concluded the testimony, and attorney Ryan asked that letters issue to his client, Alexander Scrooge.

Attorney Hinckson said he had no objection, only he wanted it understood that, should it be found, there should be no interference with the probate of it.

Judge Armstrong then made a formal order, issuing letters to the petitioner, and fixing the latter's bond at \$25,000.

## Inspecting the Water Works.

Superintendent Bell, of the San Francisco Tool Company, who was appointed by the bondholders at the Bay to examine the machinery of the Water Works in this city, spent three days this week in familiarizing himself with the pumping apparatus. He has not committed himself to the advocacy of any particular line of suggestions in the matter, but is reported to have stated to the Chief Engineer Judd that the machinery is not sufficient, nor in proper condition to supply the demand.

## Attempted Burglaries.

Several attempts have been made to burglarize houses in the eastern portion of the city during the past week. The screen door of Mr. France's residence on M street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, was cut into, but the would-be intruders were frightened away before getting any farther.

The residence of N. Mohr, at Twenty-ninth and O streets, was treated in like manner, but the burglars were also scared off by the screams of one of Mr. Mohr's daughters.

"A Cripple" Has His Say.

EDS. RECORD UNION: Your article on our crosswalk inclines us in this morning's issue to tell the truth. I only hope Mr. Smith will sue the city and recover a good round sum of damages, which is the only way that we can hope to bring our City Fathers to a sense of their responsibilities. There is hardly a block in this city that a cripple can get over without assistance. Keep at the subject until something is accomplished.

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Mr. E. F. Grissler, a native of Germany, was yesterday admitted to citizenship in Judge Armstrong's Court.

Isadore Toussaint has retired from the Capital Hotel, leaving the management in the hands of B. B. Brown.

J. E. F. Grissler, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship yesterday by Superior Judge Armstrong.

A broken lamp set fire to Miss Peters' coffee-house, on K street, yesterday morning. The interior was damaged to the extent of \$500, covered by insurance.

There will be a turkey shoot at Nelson's, Twelfth and North B streets, tomorrow.

The shoot is open for all rifles, open sight, same lively target work is looked for.

The burglars have hit upon a new idea.

Yesterday morning, a man entered his residence and his dog gaped and several cans of fruit gone. They didn't strike the right kind of dog.

## IS HE INSANE?

## ATTORNEY HOLL CAUSES SOMETHING OF A SURPRISE.

The Application for Letters of Guardianship of Henry Meiss, Jr., is Opposed in Court.

Henry Meiss, Jr., appeared before Superior Judge Armstrong yesterday with his attorney, Elmwood Bruner, and asked that he be appointed guardian of his father, Henry Meiss, Sr.

The attention of the Court was called to the fact that only recently the elder Meiss' reason had been overthrown, and after an examination before Judge Armstrong, had been adjudged insane, and committed to an asylum—the execution of the latter order, however, being temporarily withheld for certain reasons.

Judge Armstrong was about to make the order prayed for, when ex-Judge S. Olson Holl arose and put in an objection.

He said he represented the gentleman whom it was alleged needed a guardian, and had been his attorney for some time. Henry Meiss, Sr., was not insane, declared Mr. Holl, and he felt assured that the Court would find him so, before long. In consequence the attorney agreed that the matter be laid over for one week.

Continuing, Judge Holl declared that there were special objections to the appointment of Henry Meiss, Jr., as the guardian of his father, inasmuch as he was not on friendly terms with his father and his residence and petition were particularly antagonistic to the old man, whose mental condition was at the present time none too strong. If a guardian was necessary, said the attorney, it should not be a person who would be likely to be the one over whose head would fair pride.

In conclusion Judge Holl renewed his request for a postponement, saying that a conference could be had among the children, with the view of reaching a more satisfactory agreement.

"Why, all of the children are here in the Court," said Mr. Holl, "and I am sure that they will be satisfied with the arrangement."

The Straight Tip, a new farce comedy, is underwritten for an early date here.

The Abbott Opera Company will sing "Erman" on its single night in Sacramento.

Manager Hall has signed for a complete round of attractions for the legislative months of the best companies that are to come to the coast.

BRIEF NOTES.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Samuel M. Shortridge, of San Francisco, is in town.

John D. Whaley, a San Francisco attorney, was in town yesterday.

Clerk Hamilton and William Eberhardt, the gunsmith. The subject under discussion was the report that Pete St. Clair, the hunter, had brought to market in the morning just an even thousand of ducks—the result of one day's shooting.

"Now that is what I call unnecessary slaughter," said Mr. Hamilton, who was the first speaker. "This chap uses a No. 2 gun, and he would be better off with a No. 10, and he should be a better word—and he sneaks on the duck blinds."

Mr. Eberhardt was the next speaker. He agreed in every particular with Mr. Hamilton, and declared that something should be done. He thought that a law should be passed regulating the size of guns to be used by hunters.

At this the old gentleman became greatly excited, and had to be led out of the courtroom by Deputy Sheriff Beckley.

ST. CLAIR'S CANNON.

It Kills Too Many Ducks and Causes a Kick.

There was a small-sized indignation meeting at the Court-house yesterday.

The people who assembled were Clerk Hamilton and William Eberhardt, the gunsmith. The subject under discussion was the report that Pete St. Clair, the hunter, had brought to market in the morning just an even thousand of ducks—the result of one day's shooting.

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## THE PETREL AND THE SLAVER.

*"Sail ho!"*

Never, surely, did the cry fall upon more welcome ears, save and except those of men becalmed in a boat upon the open sea. For twelve weary days and nights had we, the officers and men of H. M. ship Petrel (six guns, Commander B. R. Neville), been cooped up in our iron prison, patrolling one of the hottest sections of the terrestrial globe, on the lookout for slaves. From latitude 4° north to latitude 4° south was our beat; and we dared not venture beyond these limits. Our instructions were to keep out of sight of land and try to intercept some of the larger vessels which, it was suspected, carried cargoes of slaves from the coast. The ship, the sea, the cloudless sky; there was nothing else to see, nothing else to think of. Work, study, play even, were alike impossible in that fierce, scorching heat. If you touched a bit of iron on deck it almost burned your hand. If you lay down between decks covered with a sheet, you awoke in a bath of perspiration. "Sail ho!"

The man, in his excitement, repeated the shout before he could be hauled from the deck.

"Where away?" sang out the Captain. "Two points on the weather bow, sir," was his reply.

That phrase about the "weather bow" was a nautical fiction, for there was no wind to speak of, and what there was was nearly dead astern.

"Keep her away two points," said Commander Neville; and the order was promptly obeyed.

In a few seconds the news had spread through the ship and the men clustered at the bulkheads, straining their eyes, to get a glimpse of the stranger. Even the stokers, poor fellows, showed their sooty faces at the engine-room hatchway. Of course, the stranger might be, and probably was, an Indian, and then she might be a slave-ship, and golden visions of prize money floated before the eyes of every man aboard the Petrel.

We did not steam very fast, as of course our supply of coal was limited, and it was about two hours before sundown when we fairly sighted the stranger. She was a long three-masted schooner, with tall raking masts, low in the water. All her canvas was set, and a little wind had sprung up; she was slipping through the water at a fair pace.

"She looks for all the world like a slave-ship," remarked Mr. Brabazon, the First Lieutenant, to the commander.

Now he said nothing, but his lips were firmly compressed and a gleam of excitement was in his eyes.

"Fire a blank cartridge, Mr. O'Riley," said he to the Second Lieutenant, "and signal her to ask her nationality and code number."

This was done; and in answer to the signal, the schooner slowly hoisted the American colors.

"She has eased away her sheets, and luffed a point or two," said the Quarter-master, touching his cap.

The Captain merely answered this by a nod.

"Put a shot in your gun, Mr. O'Riley," said he. "Lower your hoist and make a fresh hoist demanding her name."

This was done, but the American took no notice.

"Fire a shot, Mr. O'Riley—wide, of course," said the commander.

Again the deafening report of the big gun sounded in our ears; and we could see the splash of the shot as it struck the water above the stern of the schooner. Immediately a flag went up on the other, and another; and we saw that she was easing giving us her code number, but was spelling out her name, letter by letter—the Black Swan.

"Just look that up in the United States Merchant Registry," said the Captain to the First Lieutenant. "An hour in half a minute he had reported—'No such vessel, sir.'

This was something more than suspicious. And the wind was rising.

"Hoist the signal for her to heave to," cried Commander Neville. "Take a boat, and a half a dozen hands, Mr. O'Riley," he commanded, "and board her, inspect her papers, and come back and report. If her papers are not in order," said he, "you may search for slaves; but if they are you had better do nothing further. You know it is clearly set down in the Protocol that we are not entitled to search the hold if the papers are in order; and there have been complaints lately against some zealous officers who have got into trouble in consequence. So be careful. But keep your eyes open. Note any suspicious circumstances, and come back as soon as you can, to report."

Before Lieutenant O'Riley reached the ship he saw that everything about her had been sacrificed to speed. Her spars, especially the topmasts, were unusually heavy for a craft of her size.

The British officer was received by a little, thin, man wearing a Panama hat, and speaking with a strong Yankee accent.

"Produce your papers, if you please," said O'Riley. They were handed out at once, and seemed to be perfectly regular.

"What have you got on board?" was the next question.

"General cargo—dry goods, and so on."

"Why isn't your name on the Register?"

"Ain't it now? Well, I guess it must be because this is a new ship. We can't put our name on the Register by telegraph, mind."

"Just tell them you want to knock off the hatches. I want to have a look at your cargo."

The skipper shook his head.

"I've been delayed long enough," said he, "and have lost a great part of the only money we had in this darned latitude for a week."

"I'll do it myself, then," cried O'Riley. "Not now, sir; not with six men, while I have fifteen. You have no right to search the hold of a respectable merchantman and disturb her cargo? Do you take me for a slave? Why, if you must have the hatches open, send back your crew for a larger crew, so as to overpower me, you understand, and you may do it with pleasure. But I guess there'll be a complaint lodged at Washington, and you folks in London will have to pay for it. That's all, mister. I only want things fair and square within my treaty rights."

And having delivered himself of this long speech, the Yankee skipper turned on his heel.

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"Give my respects to your commander," called out the United States officer as his guest went down into his boat, "and advise him from me not to be so jolly patriotic. I am sure you are trying to take your kind of advice and a straight course in future!" he cried, as her Majesty's boat shot away for the last time from the side of the Black Swan.—*Cornhill Magazine for December.*

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hit upon the right track. There, right in front of us, was the American schooner, her sails lazily flapping against her masts.

"Full speed ahead, and stand by!" shouted the Captain down the engine-room tube.

"Signal to her to heave to, and if she does not obey, fire a shot right across her bows. Mr. O'Riley," continued the commander. "Mr. Brabazon, you take a boat and thirty men well armed. Board her, and have her hatches off at once. You'll start no nonsense, I know."

"All right, sir," cried the Lieutenant, an active, somewhat impulsive officer, of the civis romansum type. He had been unusually disgusted at his commander's decision to leave the Black Swan without searching her, and he was delighted that a more active policy had been begun.

"I am at present in command of this clipper, sir," said the young American. "The clipper is not fit for service just at present. What I mean, sir, is that I am going to intercept some of the larger vessels which, it was suspected, carried cargoes of slaves from the coast. The ship, the sea, the cloudless sky; there was nothing else to see, nothing else to think of. Work, study, play even, were alike impossible in that fierce, scorching heat. If you touched a bit of iron on deck it almost burned your hand. If you lay down between decks covered with a sheet, you awoke in a bath of perspiration."

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**Rheumatism  
Sciatica  
Neuralgia  
Treated by St. Jacobs Oil.**

## WHY MATTEO WAS SAD.

## HIS DEVOTION TO HIS MOTHER COST HIM HIS SWEETHEART.

I was a Restaurant in the French Quarter

Mme. Philippi Tells the Story of Matteo's Life.

In a restaurant in the French quarter in New York were Helen, Mrs. Terry, Eleanor and I seated about a table. Dinner was over, and we were trying to enjoy as good a cup of coffee as a Frenchman ever made. The dinner had been had, excellently bad, but we were young, and indigestion had no terrors for us. The room in which we dined was (tiny, four small tables filling it completely). Our party occupied one, old man and his older mother were at another, one was empty, and at the fourth sat a most interesting old man. He was evidently an Italian, for when he spoke the waiter addressed him in a language that was not French, and Madge says that if the habits of the place don't speak French, it is because they don't.

This old man, then, came from the land of olive and vine, and as he sat there eating his meal, he formed a picture never to be forgotten. The light from the gas in the street came in through a rent in the shade and fell full upon his rugged face, accentuating every line and furrow, and the wrinkles of time and care, for he must have been quite old. His white hair fell in a tangled mass upon his shoulders, and his shaggy white brows came out in strong contrast to his parched skin. It was the old man's eyes, however, that attracted and fascinated me, such large pathetic eyes, with a world of hidden pain and sorrow in their depths.

"Oh, Madge," I cried, "who is that old man? You have been here before, and you must know all about him."

Further resistance was useless. The thing was done; and the moment the waiter was gone, I said to Madge, "Come along with me, we are to go to the hotel where the Petrel is." Madge agreed, and we started off together, and we saw that she was giving us her code number, but was spelling out her name, letter by letter—the Black Swan.

"I know all about that. I must have the hatches off," said the Lieutenant sharply.

"Well, sir," began the Yankee.

"And you're detaining me and overhauling my cargo on no grounds whatever."

"Will you eat at once?" broke in the Lieutenant.

"I am a tall, slim, youngish man, dressed in white linen, received the British officer, as he sat on the deck of the Black Swan.

"I am at present in command of this clipper, sir," said the young American. "The clipper is not fit for service just at present. What I mean, sir, is that I am going to intercept some of the larger vessels which, it was suspected, carried cargoes of slaves from the coast. The ship, the sea, the cloudless sky; there was nothing else to see, nothing else to think of in that fierce, scorching heat. If you touched a bit of iron on deck it almost burned your hand. If you lay down between decks covered with a sheet, you awoke in a bath of perspiration."

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## FOR TWO WEEKS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS DISMISSED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Interesting Exercises Held Yesterday Afternoon at Several of the City Schools.

A number of the public schools of the city held holiday exercises yesterday. The fact that but one Principal or teacher took the pains to have the public informed in advance that such exercises were to be held, prevented many persons from enjoying them who would otherwise have attended. The result was that in very few instances were there any considerable number of persons present. Miss Watson, Principal of the Sacramento Grammar School, was thoughtful enough to have the public notified through the press, and the result was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at that school. The exercises consisted of recitations and singing by the pupils, and were held in the large assembly-room. The programme contained twenty numbers, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed.

The recitations were mostly given by the pupils in a clear, distinct and composed manner. A song by Miss Mabel Barnes was sweetly sung.

City Superintendent Hart addressed the school at the close of the exercises, and after singing "Hail to the New Year," the pupils were dismissed. Following was the programme:

"Christmas," (song) by the school; "Christmas Greetings," Fred Coleman; "When Christmas Comes," Carrie May; "Grandma's Christmas," Linnie Wise; Christmas song, Mabel Barnes; "What Joe Thought of Christmas," Sign Wallquist; "Santa on the Train," Minnie Stevenson; "Carol, Sweetie, Carol" (song) by the school; "Bessie's Christmas Light," May Green; "Kate, Scatter, James Tracy; "Now's the Time for the Poor Man's Christmas," Lizzie Sachs; "Midnight Christmas" (song) by the school; "A Christmas Fable," Alice Knight; "Uncle Skinflint's Christmas Gift," Lorine Irwin; "Storming the Ice Palace," Pearl Jackson; Christmas carol, Josephine Franks; Lulu Chambers, Gussie Stevenson, Gran Zimmerman, Jerome Carroll, John Hayes, Frank Scott, Harry Stauffer; "The Knight and the Princess," Thomas Springer; "Christmas Joy Bells," Irene Segur; New Year's address, Lester Young; address, Superintendent Hart; "Hail to the New Year" (song) by the school.

SUTTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

These exercises were given by the pupils of the High grade yesterday. Miss Regan, teacher; "Christmas Bells," the school; Mamie Kimball, recitation; "Christmas Eve"; Francis Peabody, instrumental music; "Warbling at Eve"; Hattie Burns, vocal.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Exercises were also held at the Marguerite Kindergarten, on Wednesday, under the management of the teachers, Misses A. Pullman and Etta Morton. The pupils numbered about thirty, and they were treated to the delights of a Christmas tree loaded with toys. The exercises were of the usual interesting character.

At 9 o'clock this morning the pupils of the Froebel, the Second and M streets and Fifth and P streets Kindergartens, will give a joint exhibition at St. Paul's Church.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At this school the following programme was presented yesterday: Piano solo, Annie Keating; recitation, "The Sixty Tongue, Many Voices," Mrs. Avery; duet, "Sing A Hymn"; Hattie Miller, Lillie Huebler, Rebecca Elliot, Annie McDow, Louise Gibson, Anna Stephenson, Edna Johnson, Mary Glode, Idylwyde Marshall, May Humphrey, Eva Friedman; the "Cuban Dance" (piano solo); Jennie Elworthy; Christmas song, class; "A Christmas Story," Howard Marsh, Walter Leitch; "The Nutcracker," duet, Mary Hickman, Flora Delano; essay, Gertrude Perry; New Year song, class.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Exercises were also held at the High School, as follows: Piano solo, Miss Colclough; "Senior Class Prophecy," Miss Kate Herrick; recitation, "Kierize," Ben Welsh; vocal solo, Miss Carrington; "Slate Quarrying," Mrs. Marion; Girl's "Tale of a Toy," Miss Nichols; "School Woods," William Briggs; "Origin of Mother Goose's Rhymes," (talk) Miss Daisy Weisel; piano solo, Miss Wittenbrock; composition, "Eye Found in the Schoolroom," Paul Martin; recitation, "The Hero of Lake Erie," John C. Melville; song, Marion Merleke; composition, "School Days," Robert Phillips; recitation, "Prom On"; Miss Lotte Nenbourg; solo Miss Dixon; composition, "Copying in School"; Miss Sadie Breen; composition, "The Murder of Philip Spencer"; Harry Catlin; zither solo, Miss Anna Fish; "Prophecy for the Middle Class"; Miss Lucy Abbott.

WASHINGTON PRIMARY.

The exercises held at the Washington Primary school, at Thirteenth and G streets yesterday afternoon, were as follows: Recitation, "Santa Claus," Margaret Burkhardt; recitation, "Saint Nick," May Green; "Carol, Sweetie, Carol"; A. Scott, A. Rott; recitation, "Christmas Gift," Minnie Shaefer; recitation, "A Stick Dropped," Clara Phipps; recitation, "Christmas Eve," Joseph Seymour; reading, "Santa and his Works," Louis Dresher; reading, "Christmas Eve," Abbie Mansur; song, "Loving Jesus"; Tullis and Lila Turner; recitation, "The Christmas Tree," Mary Green; recitation, "The Visit of St. Nicholas," Jessie Colby; recitation, "Love in the Dust," Georgie Speiker; reading, "A Last Year's Almanac," Lizzie Morsehead; recitation, "Christmas," Mamie Wells; reading,

## Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders, made, under authority of Congress, by the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and recently completed, furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which is the best baking powder. The Official Report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in strength and leavening power.

The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, made from the most wholesome materials, and produces finer flavored, sweeter, lighter, more palatable, wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

Being of greater strength than any other baking powder, it is also the most economical in use.

If there are any housekeepers not using the Royal Baking Powder, these great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

"Christmas Stockings," Willie Causby; recitation, "Santa Claus," recitation, "Christmas Greeting," Alice Montgomery; recitation, "Christmas Day," Lulu Hassell; recitation, "A Christmas Bag," Henry Arnold; song, "Merry, Merry Christmas," Sue Van Horn; recitation, "The Christ Child," Florence Laing; recitation, "The Star Hattie Dodge"; recitation, "Christmas News," Lena Plusz; recitation, "Merry St. Nick," Viola Menken; song, "Papa's Christmas," Sadie Naglie; Washington; recitation, "Christmas Eve," George Glavin; recitation, "The Night Before Christmas," Ethel Renfro; recitation, "The Christmas Dresser," Louise Schmidt; recitation, "Tumbling Doggie," Bernie Drescher; recitation, "Mary's Little Kitten," Myrtle Lockhart; recitation, "Little Bluebird," Dannie Sprague; class song, "We Wish You a Merry Christmas," Alvina Liver; recitation, "The Rose," Wanda Brown; recitation, "The Little Mistake," Ralph Anderson; recitation, "Merry Christmas," Ada Mild.

UPGRADED NO. 2.

The following programme was excellently rendered by the pupils of the Ungraded School, No. 2: Miss S. M. Jones, teacher. The attendance of parents and those interested in educational matters formed a large audience, who were delighted with the entertainments afforded by the school. The exercises were: "Hasten Happy," Della; the school; concert recitation, "Source of True Contentment"; recitation, "A Word," Walter Dunlap; recitation, "Maud's Birthday," Annie Stratford; recitation, "Goodness of Eve," Alice Fletcher; recitation, "Christmas Eve," E. M. Rooney; "The Day," Kate Turt; recitation, "The Blues," George Dunlap; song, "Christmas," Isabel Notes; recitation, "Old Ullen's Daughter," L. Bauer; song, "Summer," May Russell; recitation, "The Wind," L. Fletcher; recitation, "Birds," L. Washington; recitation, "George Mignonette," N. Washington; song, "The Kris," Little Carter; recitation, "The Little Dreamer," Leo Fletcher.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE.

At the semi-annual examination yesterday of the first class of the intermediate department the following programme of exercises was rendered: "Christmas Carol," choir; examination, Christian doctrine; "The Vision of Oliver," vocal solo, "When Ma Said," Ralph P. Hanford; examination, orthography; vocal solo, "My Mother Told Me So," Charles H. Ewers; examination, reading; Robert M. Riley; Archibald C. MacDonald; examination, declinations, Walter A. Howard; Henry S. Farny; George Murphy; vocal duet, "Bring Me a Little Water Home," Archibald C. MacDonald and Daniel C. Sweeny; examination, reading, recitations, Daniel S. Keele, Ralph P. Hanford; examination, decimals, profit and loss, commission; declinations, Daniel C. Sweeny; John L. Dunn; vocal exercises, examination, grammar and parsing; chorus, "Good Night" choir.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

The very best goods at lowest prices are to be had at the school.

Baker & Hamilton, J street, between Front and Second.

Huntington-Hopkins Company, K street, between Front and Second.

International Hotel, K street, between Third and Fourth.

The Pacific Hotel, Fifth and K streets.

The Saddle Rock Restaurant, 1019 Second street.

Central House, 829 K street.

Golden Eagle Oyster and Chop House, 616 K street.

Merchant Tailors.

Joe Pohlein, 609 J street.

S. Tryon, 823 J street.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Theater, Jesus, Fisch & Watson's dancing classes, Turner Hall.

Skating Rink, Old Pavilion, corner Sixth and M streets.

Dyeing Works.

J. Lang, 909 and 911 K street.

Plumbers.

H. K. Wallace, 813 and 815 J street.

H. A. Carroll, 710 K street.

W. H. Lubris, 803 and 805 K street.

A. M. Smith, 812 J street.

Wholesale, Jobbing, Commission and Manufacturing Houses.

Interior merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase supplies of the following firms.

Heil, Lubris & Co., Second street, between I and J.

Watchhouse & Lester, wagon lumber and carriage hardware, 707, 715 and 719 J street.

T. M. Lindley & Co., grocers, K street, between Second and Third.

W. W. Wood & Co., fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.

W. R. Strong & Co., fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.

G. Cooper, fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.

Curtis Bros. & Co., 808 to 812 K street.

James G. Davis, 813 and 815 J street.

St. Germain & Co., books, stationery and fancy goods, 805 and 807 K street.

Chase, Johnson & Co., 701 J street.

A. Meister, 910 Ninth street.

Fried & Terry, Lumber Company, Second street, between N and O.

Sacramento Lumber Company, Second street, between L and M.

Harry & Edward, wagons and buggies, corner Sixth and L streets.

H. S. Crocker & Co., books, stationery and fancy goods, 805 and 807 K street.

Chase, Johnson & Co., 701 J street.

Root, Neilson & Co., Union Foundry, Front street, between N and O.

Fried & Terry, Lumber Company, Second street, between N and O.

Sacramento Lumber Company, Second street, between L and M.

Harry & Edward, wagons and buggies, corner Sixth and L streets.

H. S. Crocker & Co., books, stationery and fancy goods, 805 and 807 K street.

Chase, Johnson & Co., 701 J street.

A. Meister, 910 Ninth street.

California Winery, Twenty-first street, between Front and Second.

Bierss & Co., southwest corner Ninth and L streets.

J. Schaden, southeast corner Fourth and L streets.

Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, San Francisco and Benicia.

T. H. Launder, buggies, carriages, etc., 927 K street.

Attorneys at Law.

A. L. Hart, Sutter building, corner of Fifth and J streets.

Taylor & Holl, southwest corner of Fifth and J streets.

C. L. White, Wells-Fargo building, corner of Second and J streets.

Chamounix Dining Room, Fifth street, between I and J street side.

Cook & Blanchard, Second street, between J and K streets.

Matt, F. Johnson, I street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

Isaac Joseph, northwest corner of Sixth and K streets.

J. C. Tibbs, northeast corner of Sixth and I streets.

Leonard & Hinckson, 627 J street.

C. H. Oatman, 420 J street.

John & Johnson, corner of Sixth and K streets.

D. H. Quisenberry, 401 J street.

Capital Clothing Company, cor. Sixth and K streets.

Bee Hive, 418 K street.

S. G. Natkin's Furnishing Goods.

If you want bargains in gent's furnishing goods go to—

John & Johnson, cor. Ninth and K streets.

A. C. Shaw & Co., 623 Eighth street.

B. F. Crocker & Co., 808 and 810 K street.

Charles M. Campbell, 618 K street.

Red House, 714 and 716 J street.

Hale Bros. & Co., cor. Ninth and K streets.

Red House, 714 and 716 J street.

Red House, 714 and 716 J street.